NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BROADWAY THRATES, Broadway, near Broome street, SHANDY MAGDING-AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—Miss Elly O'CONNOR—BROTHER BOB. Matinee at O'Clock—LONDON ASSURANCE.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—The Wild Inian Gint.—Musical Externalment— The Bonnis Pish Wire. Matinee at 11/4 O'clock. GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue.—GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT TO THEODORE THOMAS.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 505 Breadway.—PROFESSOR HARTE WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES—THE HEAD IN THE AIR— THE INDIAN BASKET TRICK—PROTEUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 595 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—In their Evelopian Entertainments, Singling, Danging and Burlesques.—The Blace Cook—The Healthey Cuping.

RELLY & LEON'S MINSPRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the Now York Hotel.—In THREE SOME, DANCES. BOOMERICETES, BURLESCORES, &c.—CHOPES-LEON-MADAGASCAR BALLET TROUTS-TATT: IN PARIS.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 Wes Twenty-fourth street.—Grippin & Christe's Minstrals. Evalorian Minstralsy, Ballads, Bualesques, &c.—Tu Ocean Yach: True—The Black Choos.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery, COMIC TOCALISM NEORO MINSTRAINT, BALLET DIVERTISEMENT, &c.—MASSANIELLO, OR THE FIRMCATCHER. Matince at 25

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-In a Variety of Light and Laughance Entreprise Street, Corps of Balley, &c. The Freight's Care.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyo.

HOOLEY SOPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Min-THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Union Hall. corner of fwenty-third street and Broadway, at 7%.—Moving Min-PLIGER'S PROGRES-SEXTY MAINIFICENT SCHOOL MAINIFICENT SCHOOL MAILON WE MENTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.— Head and Right Arm of Probst—The Washington Wins-Wonders in Natural History, Science and Art. Lectures Dally. Open from 8 A. M. III 10 P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ART (Derby Gallery), 625 Broadway.-GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.-" THE REPUBLICAL COURT" IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN.

PORT SUMTER.—LECTURE BY BRIGADIER GENERAL Brewart L. WOODFORD, at Central Methodist Episcopa Church, Seventh avenue.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, March 13, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPR.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated

yesterday evening, March 12.

The advices from Ireland are of a contradictory char acter. It is said that the Fenian bands have "all been dispersed," and again that troops were marched from Cork against a "large number of insurgents" mustered at Mallow Junction, an important railway centre. The British government has "good reason," it is said, to "fear" another rising, and the authorities are prepared to meet it. Fenian men and Fenian arms are being

Count Bismarck is endeavoring to reconcile the party factions in the North German Parliament, so as to have has set out on a visit to Hungary. The laborers em-ployed at the Paris Exhibition buildings are on a wages

Consols closed in London at 90% for money, a decline of one-half from the day previous and of three-fourths from the price ruling the day before the last outbreak in Ireland United States five-twenties were at 74% (an advance) in London, and at 84 in Paris.

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and firmer, with middling uplands at 13 pence—a decline. Bread-stuffs firm, with a strong market. Prices have not im-

proved in Manchester.

The French transatlantic mail steamship Ville de Paris which left Brest on the 2d of March, was off Sandy Hook Monday night, after a fine run, extending over morning our European files and special correspondence, dated to her day of sailing, fully anticipating the Eug-

aish maits of the Cunard steamship Africa, which left Liverpool the same day the Ville de Paris left Brest, as well as the files of the North American, which left Lonlate hour last night from Portland, Maine.

The details of our cable despatches published to-day embrace matters of very considerable interest, including an important letter from our special correspondent in London, in which he describes the exciting scene wit-messed in the English Parliament when Mr. Disraeli submitted the Derby reform resolutions to the House of Commons, and placed before the public the serious diffi gulty which attends the attempts of the aristocracy to reconcile their policy and position with the claims and franchise rights of the democratic masses of Great

In the Senate yesterday the resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish equipments for 25,000 militis to the Governor of Fennessee was reported back from the Committee on Military Affairs, but Mr. Johnson objecting, its consideration went over. The bills relative to French spoliations and for the defence of the Northern frontier were reported. A resolution repealing the ap-propriation of \$100,000 for the removal of the wreck of \$he Scotland was passed. A bill to facilitate the estab-lishment of a naval and marine coal depot on the eastern shore of New Jersey and authorizing the construction of a double track railroad from some point near New York to the coal regions of Pennsylvania was introduced and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up and referred so the Judiciary Committee. On a motion of Mr. Morcon to take up Mr. Summer's resolutions requiring further guarantees from the rebel States, which, among its other provisions, secures a homestead to freedmen, a sharp debate ensued between Mr. Summer and Mr. Fessenden. Without taking up the resolutions the Senate adjourned. In the House, considerable time was consumed in In the House, considerable time was consumed in paking personal explanations regarding Monday's debate on the Private Land Claim resolution. A resolution appropriating \$600,000 for carrying the reconstruction act into effect was passed. The bill to provide clothing for destitute soldiers was passed. The Senate foint resolutions of thanks to George Peabody, and appropriating \$1,000,000 for the destitute people in the Bouth was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and Bouth was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and the Sena. joint resolution appropriating \$15,000 for the relief of dentities colored people in the District was passed. Under the call of States for bills and resolutions, a joint resolution directing the proposition of the set to relieve John E. Bouligny, which directs the issue of ind warrants to the amount of 76,846 series, was passed. The House then adjourned.

Cowan, of Pennsylvania, as Minister to Austria; Louis V. Bogy as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and John Quincy Adams as Navai Officer for the district of Boston and Charlestown.

THE LEGISLATURE

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill relative to wharfage in New York and Brooklyn was introduced. Bills for the more effectual prevention of crueity to animals, the further protection of female employée in New York, and incorporating the Metropolitan Market Company were passed. The report of the Commissioners of Emigration was received, and the Senate took a receas. On reassembling several bills of a local or unimportant nature were advanced to third reading.

In the Assembly bills to provide for protection to navigation on the Hudson, and for other purposes, mainly of a local or unimportant character, were advanced to a faired reading. A resolution inquiring into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was laid on the

the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was laid on the lable, and the Assembly took a recess. In the evening on certain canals was considered in Committee of the ivate or local bins adjourned.

The excitement consequent on the Fenian insurrection

in Ireland still continues in this city. Meetings of the ion will take place this evening at Union square. Money tion will take place this evening at Daiou square. Money for is pouring in plentifully, and the project of a New York meschant to raise one million dollars for privateers has been favorably received, and meets with considerable success. Private letters from Washington state that the littee now in that city have been cordially received

by Senators and Representatives of both parties.

The Brooklyn Board of Education held a meeting yes terday afternoon. Officers for the ensuing year were elected and other business of interest transacted. The meeting was more numerously attended than any ever

John Francis Maguire, M. P., delivered a lecture last evening, at Cooper Institute, before a large audience, in aid of the Catholic Protectory, on "European and Ameri-can Education." The hall was well filled, and the lecture, which was replete with valuable information and just reflections, was listened to with appreciative at-

An interesting lecture was delivered last evening by George William Curtis, in the Reformed Dutch church, Sixth avenue, on "Conservatism." The lecture was at-tended by a numerous and intelligent audience, and the

speaker was frequently applauded. In the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday a motion was made to set aside the order of arrest in the case of Theodore H. Loomis, a clerk formerly in the employ of Oliver H. Carter & Co., merchants of this city. The prisoner has been imprisoned for upwards of a year, in default of ball, in Ludiow street jail on a charge of embezzling \$25,000 of the moneys of that firm, a civil ac-tion having been instituted against him by Carter & Co.

for the recovery of the money. Decision reserved.

In the case of Atkins and others against Eiwell and Court Circuit for five days, the jury were yesterday directed by the Court to bring in a scaled verdict this norning. The action is brought to recover \$10,000 damages for detention and repairs of the ship J. F. Chat-man, which the plaintiffs had purchased from the defendants under their representations that she was sound and in good condition, when it is alleged she was in

In the Kings county Circuit Court, yesterday, the case of Mary Madden, administratrix, against John J. Merritt, was disposed of, the plaintiff being non-suited, Mrs. for the death of her husband, who was killed by the caving in of the roof of the buildings Nos. 93 and 95 Furnan street, owned by defendant.

The stock market was unsettled yesterday, but closed firm. Gold was heavy, and closed at 133% a %.

The constant fluctuations in the price of gold continued to exert a depressing influence on the markets for general merchandise yesterday, and commercial values were difficult to be accertained. On the whole

for domestic produce. On 'Change there was consider able activity and buoyancy in breadstuffs and provisions. and prices were higher. Cotton was irregular, and prices were nominal. Coffee was firm. Naval stores were firm, but quiet. Petroleum was steady. Freights were

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Mexican letters are dated at Vera Cruz on March 2 and February 21. Sixteen thousand French troops had ed, and the embarkation continued. excitement prevailed in Vera Cruz, and the strictest sur eillance was placed upon the approaches to the city. It was rumored that the marines from the Austrian war vessels would be transferred to St. Juan d'Ulloa for the rotection of the city, and a sweeping conscription was expected any moment. Maximilian left his business in the hands of his Council of Ministers on taking the field. The garrison at Mexico city has been continu on the run on account of alarms from the guerillas. The eport that General Ortega was shot is untrue.

nad attempted a revolutionary movement in Bolivar be eizing the person of Gomez, a superior officer, but he failed signally. Alvarez was arrested. War was imm: nent between Montague and Lopez, all attempts at com-

From Trinidad de Cuba we have advices dated at Fort Casilda, March 2. The report says the weather is fine and moderate. Sugar was coming in from the estates as fast

a spley letter from Indianapolis, Ind., detailing gossipy matters relative to New York divorces in the Hoosier tate; an interesting account of the Pueblos Indians in New Mexico, their religions, customs, viliages, &c.:
from New Orleans a record of the proceedings of the
Legislature upon the recent memorial preferring charges
against Governor Wells with a view to his impeachment,

Superintendent Barnes' forthcoming report.

Intelligence from Virginia intimates that the people that State consider the passage of Wilson's bill as a great victory over the radicals, and Governor Pierpont is re-

General Griffin of the Preedmen's Bureau in Texa has directed his assistants in Grayson county to arrest al persons charged with crimes, and detain them for trial by military commissions, and for this purpose he places troops at the orders of his assistants.

The negro troubles near Williamsburg, Va, which re-cently grew out of a refusal on the part of the freedmen o pay their rent, have been adjusted by the shipment some pieces of artillery to the scene. The presence infantry did not trouble the anti-renters in the least,

Commissioner Rollins, of the Treasury Department has issued a circular calling the attention of collectors to several changes made in the regulations for the estab-lishment of bonded warehouses.

The National Democratic Committee met yesterday

ternoon at the residence of Mr. August Bel hairman. It was decided not to call a national conyear. Measures were set on foot for a thorough organization of the party throughout the Union. Most

of the Northern States were represented.

The question of adopting the report of the special committee in the Massachusetts Legislature on the proposed constitutional amendment came up in the Lower House yesterday. An amendment to the amendment was offered, asking negro suffrage in addition, but it was rejected by a large majority. No further action was A joint resolution of the Louisiana Legislature, pray-

during the reading of his message the rebel generals Longstreet and Hardee appeared upon the floor, when a recess was taken to allow the members to pay them their

In the charter election in Orange, N. J., held yester day, the republicans gained the day by a small majority. The stage and mail from Fort Clarke, Texas, were capured by Indians on the 11th ult. The driver and pas sengers kept fifty assailants at bay until morning, when a reinforcement of Indians appeared and all the passer bers were taken prisoners. Their fate is unknow

A man named Wright was killed on the Lake S Railroad yesterday, while on his way to assist in lynch-

THE HISTORICAL VALUE OF THE HERALD.—The Common Council propose to purchase a full gund file of the HERALD for the past twentyfive years, of a private claimen who is its fortunate possessor, for two thousand dollars, on the ground that as "an elaborated history of the world for the period included between the years 1842 and 1867," it will be "an invaluable auxiliary to the fund of information now stored in our city library." This is a sensible proposition, and if the members of the Cor Council, when they secure the valuable volumes, will study them carefully and learn rom their teachings the evils of official corruption, the bad character of Corporation "rings" and the value and certain ultimate reward of integrity, independence and honesty, their bargain will be worth two million dollars, instead of two thousand, to the city.

New Hampshire Election.—The republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, General Harriman, is reported elected by three thousand majority. Last year the republican majority was four thousand six hundred. The republicans elect all three members of Congress. No woolly horse or Feejee mermaid was running in any of the districts.

Congress and the President on the Details of Reconstruction.

A bill supplementary to the act of Congress providing "for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and to facilitate their restoration," has been passed by the House of Representatives, 117 to 27-a strict party vote. It directs the commanding general in each of the five military districts into which the ten excluded States are divided, by the general act of March 2, to cause to be made before the 1st of September next a registration in such county or parish of the male citizens of the United States (whites and blacks) over twentyone years of age, resident in each county or parish under the restrictions of the said general law, and who shall have taken a specified oath of loyalty, and that after such registration shall have been completed and copies thereof eturned to the commanding general, he shall, within thirty days thereafter, cause an election to be held for delegates to form a State conetitution, to re-establish a loval State government, according to said act of March 2, &c. The constitution thus framed shall be held as adopted only with the approval of a majority of the registered voters, and with its approval by Congress, Senators and Representatives are to be admitted from such State.

From the decisive vote by which this bill ns passed the House we conclude that it has been agreed upon by the dominant party, and will therefore become a law, veto or no veto. (En passant, we infer that the present session of Congress will be continued for at least two weeks longer, and perhaps three.) Under the regulations of this bill we see nothing to prevent the restoration to Congress of every one of the ten States concerned in season to organize their parties and to participate deliberately in the Presidential election of 1868.

While this practical measure was under con sideration in the House the Senate was engaged in discussing a string of radical abstractions from Mr. Sumner, in the shape of further guarantees of Southern loyalty, including common schools and a homestead law. By a vote, however, of thirty-six to ten, this string of abstractions was laid upon the table-a very suggestive and satisfactory vote. In the negative, with Mr. Sumner, were the two Senators, Tipton and Thayer, from the new State of Nebraska (one a Union soldier and the other of Union chaplain during the war) -a vote which may be accepted as settling all doubts in reference to the political status of these two new acquisitions to the Senate. They are radicals of the Kansas-Nebraská school.

Looking next to "the man at the other and

of the avenue," the President, it appears that he is considerably embarrassed in the selection of at least one of the commanders of those five Southern military districts. General Grant promptly, on being requested to suggest his selections, proposed Generals Thomas, Sheridan, Schofield, Ord and Sickles. It appears that Mr. Johnson has, without much difficulty, recognized the fitness of each of these officers for the important duties defined, except General Sheridan. In 's case the idea that He knows nothing of statecraft and politics has been thrown out, with the hint that General Sherman would be better adapted for the special position proposed. This sort of special pleading, however, will not be held by the people of the great North as sufficient to justify the removal of General Sheridan; for he is now, and has been for some time, in command of the military district embracing Louisiana and Texas, and has discharged his duties therein not only as a good soldier, but as a man who has proved himself a perfect master of statecraft in going honestly and straightforward in the work assigned him, and to the great end in view. The President will make a serious mistake in removing General Sheridan; for his rereasons than those of his alleged ignorance of "statecraft" or Southern politics. Through out the loyal States, after General Grant, and, perhaps, General Thomas, there is no officer of the army who would be more acceptable for the "statecraft" of the Presidency itself than "little Phil Sheridan." In any event these military commanders, under the express in structions of Congress, will have a plain line of duty before them, and as the results of their work are to be submitted to Congress, it will not require much "statecraft" havond fidelity to the law to meet the responsibilities assigned

As for the ten excluded States, their leading and managing politicians will do well to remember that with their restoration to Congress, and with the ratification of the pending constitutional amendment and its proclama tion as part of the supreme law of the land all conflicting laws of Congress will be superseded, and every State will thus be left to decide for itself whether it will exclude the negro vote and lose the negro population in counting the people for representation in Congress, or whother it will continue negro sufrage in order to count the negroes for repre entation. For instance, South Carolina has even hundred thousand people—three hundred thousand whites and four hundred thousand blacks. Now, let us suppose that under the terms of Congress she is restored, and that this hundred thousand souls as the ratio for a member of Congress, and South Carolina may elect for herself whether, in continuing the suffrage to the blacks, she will choose seven members of the House of Representatives, or, in excluding the blacks, will be satisfied with three members. In any event, the white owners of the land can control, if they will, the political movements and votes of the black laboring class; and so the only course of wisdom for the planters is to proceed at once to those steps of onciliation and harmony which will secure them this balance of political power now in the ands of their black fellow citizens. The very existence of Southern society under this new order of things in the ten excluded States

hough Turgesius held the sway." But is

The Connecticut Nomination-Singular Demoralization of Political Parties in the

In another place in to-day's HERALD we publish an article extracted from the columns of the Nation, a weekly journal of very considerable ability, published in this city. The article suggests some very important and well-timed thoughts for the consideration of the reading public in the Union. Unlike anything that is to be found in the columns of those drivelling journals which are exclusively devoted to the interests of a party, this article has in it a rare freshness and vigor, and gives proof that it emanates from a wise, impartial and truly

philosophie mind. It would be strange indeed if the demoralization of our great political parties—a demoralsation which has long been noticeable, but of which the election of John Morrissey, ex-prizefighter and gambler, and the nomination of P T. Barnum, small swindling showman and selfproclaimed cheat and humbug, are at once the atest and most startling manifestations should not call forth a note of alarm from more quarters than one. The comparative silence, indeed, of the public press while these events are taking place around us can scarcely be less astounding to intelligent and watchful minds in other countries than the events themselves. For a time this downward tendency was characteristic of only one of the two great parties in the United States. Even then the aspect of things was alarming enough. The annulling of the Missouri compromise during the Presidency of Pierce, and the Kansas-Ne braska business in the time of Buchanan did much not only to bring lasting disgrace on the entire democracy of the country, but to sap the foundation of all political morality. The disgrace, however, if we are to judge from present appearances, is no longer to attach to one political party only. Demoralization, if Barnum be elected to Congress (so at least the outside world will be convinced), will have become equally the characteristic of both Republicans will have no cause to be ashamed of democrats, nor will democrats have any

cause to envy republicans. This state of things is the more astonishing that the principles on which the republican party was originally based and the objects which that party sought to accomplish were in periect accordance with a strict and sound morality. In New England, where republicansm was born and whence it has ever drawn its lifeblood, religion has never been wholly dissevered from politics, nor has politics ever been wholly dissevered from religion. In earlier times, whatever else may have been the faults of the republican party, it cannot be said of them that they ever openly trampled upon public morals or that they lightly esteemed ndividual character. The reverse has ever been, and not unjustly, their pride. It is presisely for these reasons that the world will be unable to comprehend why, in one of the oldest, wealthiest and most intelligent States of New England no fitter person can be found for nomination on the republican ticket than this small, swindling showman and self-pro-

has made himself familiar with the history of

Rome in the later days of the republic, with

the history of Spain when gorged with the

wealth of the Indies, with the history of France

n more than one important crisis, and even

with that of England in certain critical periods,

can fail to be impressed with the point and

truthfulness of these remarks. They embody

the lesson which, of all others, it is most im

portant for this nation to learn. Some twenty

years ago an able and scholarly English

writer, treating of this republic, used the fol-

lowing language:-"The great problem of the

possibility of a permanent and well ordered republic, on so extensive a scale, doubtless

vet remains to be solved. It depends on the

ntelligence and virtue of the people whether

it shall be solved as the friends of free institu-

tions desire. Theoretically the most perfect of

all forms of human government it requires,

beyond any other, the presence of these condi-

tions to preserve it from being practically the worst." What would this writer have thought

had he been told that twenty years later the

intelligence and virtue of the city of New

York should find expression in the election to

Congress of a Representative who had

laid the foundation of his fortunes in the

prize ring and had built them up in

gambling hell, and that the cute and steady

going people of Connectiont, on looking out for a fit and proper person to represent

them in Congress, should be satisfied with

the intelligence and virtue of a small, swind-

ling showman who had made somewhat of a

fortune by gulling the public, and had dex-

terously eked it out by impudently telling the

same public afterwards how cleverly he had done them? What could he have concluded?

What but this-that intelligence and virtue

United States of America promised fair to in-

crease the already long list of States and nations which had tried that form of govern-

ment which is "theoretically the most perfect,"

being so sadly wanting, the republic of

claimed humbug. The disease to which we allude, however, is either local nor individual, but national, and deserving on that account the more serious consideration. Like a malignant cancer it has sunk deep into the political system, nor, we fear, will it be easy to uproot it without much toil and suffering. It might be both interesting and profitable to inquire into the various causes which have led to this state of things. To do so satisfactorily is impossible within the limits of a single article. There is one thing, however, to which we cannot help alluding, and we mention it the more readily that it seems to us to be at once the result of some afflict, and which threaten to afflict more and more, the body politic. We refer to the false standard of worth which the nation has set up and by which it tests its public men. Success, specially that kind of success which expresses itself in wealth, is everything; character, moral worth, is nothing. Than this no greater calamity can befall a nation. Character, the private worth of the individual citizen, valuable in every community, is especially so in a repub-lic. As the writer in the Nation well and truthfully puts it :- " Character is the most valuable of a nation's possessions. Opinions pass, parties lissolve, platforms are abandoned, the wisdom of to-day becomes the foolishness of ten years hence; but character remains the same resterday, to-day and forever. No nation which cherished and maintained it has ever atterly perished." Again, and with equal truth he says:-"It is of moral, not of political decline, that nations die." No one who

deral constitution. Let us then take depends upon a "happy accord" politically from the beginning between their say five millions of whites and four millions of blacks.

THE TRANQUIL ISLAND .- Our cable despatch to-day in regard to Ireland will suggest to the aginative reader an exquisite bucolie picture of the Gem of the Sea from the point of view of the British government. This picture of the tranquillity of Ireland might recall the palmy days when "Malachi wore the collar of gold not strange that "another rising," and more cruel, unbrotherly broken heads and unband some wounds should be feared in the blissful and had found it to be practically the reverse? And should we have been able to blame him, judging the present in the light of

the past, for so concluding? Words of wisdom are not lost upon the wise. We write as unto wise men. We ask them to judge. Our institutions have done great things for us. They have brought us greatness, wealth, honor, fame. With a separate his tory which covers little more than threefourths of a century they have placed us in the very front rank of the nations. To the native population and to the many thousands of foreigners who have sought and found a home on these shores they have secured an amount of prosperity and comfort unknown to the indus-trial classes of older communities. Contrary to almost universal expectation they have brought us triumphantly through a great civil war-a civil war compared with which the most gigantic civil wars of former times sink into insignificance. It is not, therefore, for us to treat them with indifference. Our duty is to prize and preserve them with a grateful affect tion, to guard them with a jealous care and to hold them up, not to universal and unqualified contempt, but to the respect and admiration of the world. We shall best prove our respect for our institutions and our desire to preserve them by having regard to the character of the public men in whom we place our confidence and whom we elect to fill the honorable and responsible position of the nation's representatives. Let the appointed guardians of our institutions be selected from among men of sterling private character and approved public worth. Let the opposite course be followed-let it go forth to the world that a place in the halls of the national Legislature is less likely to be won by treading the narrow pathway of honor and dignity than by treading the broad and beaten pathway of the swindler and the rowdy—let a premium thus be put on vice or villany, or call it what you may, and not even the most far-seeing shall be able to predict the disastrous consequences which must inevitably follow. The tide of demoralization has set in with a powerful current. It threatens ruin and desolation. It is not, however, too late to check it. Let resistance be applied promptly and with the combined energies of he nation, and immediate success is certain. Meanwhile let it not be forgotten that national decay follows national corruption as certainly

The East Side of the City-A Movement for

as consequence follows cause.

Its Improvement. The residents of the upper part of the city, on the east side, have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of more effectually laboring to promote a number of projected improvements and to secure the removal of certain nuisances in that locality. They desire, among other things, that the Harlem Railroad Company shall be prohibited from using steam above Forty-second street, on Fourth avenue, and that the railroad cut on Fourth avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Ninety-seventh streets, shall be arched and covered.

The dangerous condition of Fourth avenue at the railroad cut is a matter that should receive the immediate attention of the city authorities. One of our contemporaries seeks to lay the blame for the existing obstructions upon the Corporation Counsel, but this is all balderdash. Mr. O'Gorman has already brought an action against the railroad company for incumbering the avenue, with a view of compelling that corporation to fill up the dangerous openings left by their blasting operations, to confine their wall within the space allotted to them, and to properly protect the public highway. This suit has been decided against the city in the justices' court by Judge Quinn, but is appealed to the Court of Common Pleas by the Corporation Counsel, who is determined that the necessary work shall be done by some one, and is therefore pressing a legal decision to test whether the railroad corporation is not the party properly responsible for the expense. In the case of Mr. D. Morrison, who sued the city to recover damages for alleged injuries received through an accident at the railroad cut, the

courts might decide whether the city or the railroad company should be held respons ble for the unsafe condition of the road. But while this matter is in dispute the public should not be left without protection. Common Council should pass a resolution directing the Street Department to proceed at once with the work of filling the holes or gaps in the road and rendering travel safe, and the cost should be recovered from the railroad corporation, if it is found to be legally responsible. The other improvements demanded by the East Side Association are no doubt desirable enough and likely to tend to the rapid ettlement of that portion of the city. The spirit displayed by the residents of the locality hould inspire those citizens interested in ousiness down town to form similar associations for the purpose of securing the opening of avenues where they are most needed and preventing the additional obstructions threat ned by the projected location of the Post Office in the most inconvenient and undesirable

Corporation Counsel, in the simple discharge of

his duty, defended the suit, in order that the

place that could be selected in the whole city. Rights of Our Naturalized Chinese The correspondence transmitted to the Senate tary service asserted by the French and Prussian governments of returned subjects of those countries who had been naturalized by the United States, evinces a marked disposition on the part of the latter government to relax its pretensions in this regard. Count Bismarck thinks the matter could be adjusted by treaty, and the language of Count Walewski, though more guarded, does not forbid a similar conclusion. As regards France, the matter is not of so much importance; for of all classes of foreign residents the French are least inclined to renounce their nationality. Seeing how large a proportion of our adopted citizens we derive from Germany, and what an immense

addition is likely to be made to their number

within the present year, we would impress

upon government the necessity of at once

ideas on the subject. Practically the European

governments have shown great leniency in

heir mode of dealing with the question, but it

will not do to leave it in its present undefined

and unsatisfactory condition. It is while we

are on friendly relations with these Powers

that we can best obtain from them the guar-

antees that we require. If the proper energy is put to it, we think that with the Prussian, if

ng steps to carry out Count Bismarck's

not with the French government, we could sucseed in effecting a treaty arrangement on the subject within the present year.

Latest from Mexico.

We learn by the news from Mexico that the contending forces of the national liberal party and imperialists were drawing near each other and that probably an important battle would be fought soon. There are many details, and, as usual, some conflicting accounts as to the position and numbers of the different detachments of each army; but there appears to be no doubt as to the general fact that an important battle was imminent. We may hear any day or hour of the result. From present appearances the battle will take place at Quere tare or in the neighborhood; for Maximilia was at that place with his army of fifteen thousand strong, in three divisions, commanded by Miramon, Costilla and Mejia. Marques was chief of staff to the Emperor. Escobedo, the Juarez general, occupied San Felipe, Dolores and San Miguel, eighteen leagues distant from the imperialists. Regules and Corona were expected, with reinforcements of twelve thousand men for Escobedo, on the arrival of which it was expected the liberals would give Maximilian battle. In the meantime Porfirio Dias, with eight thousand men, and expecting reinforcements of four thousand more, was prepar-ing to attack the city of Mexico. Everything looks favorable for the liberals. But Max, it is said, is eager for the fight. His soul appears to be on fire; for it is reported he said, in chivalric language worthy of Don Quixotte de la Mancha, "This day I desired long since, but there were obstacles in the way. Being now free from all compromises I can follow my sentiments." What these sentiments are we can only conjecture. He evidently wishes to convey the impression that he intends to fight and is confident of success; that, in fact, being freed from French control, he is going to establish his throne by the sword. We are rather inclined to believe this is all buncombe and a ruse to cover up his fetreat from the country. Even a temporary success could not prevent his ultimate expulsion or capture. He must know this; for the liberals are surrounding him like hornets and are cutting off his retreat. The force he is concentrating is intended probably to occupy the liberals while he escapes, or to protect him in his flight. We think the Dandolo or some other Austrian vecsel will soon carry away this scion of the Casars and his misfortunes. The sooner this occurs the better for himself and the unhappy country he invaded.

The Legislative Report on the New York Ferrica.

The report of the committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the condition of the different ferries between New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey presents a very unsatis-factory state of things, as far as the safety and comfort of those who travel by them are comperned. While there is apparently a desire to deal very leniently with the Union Ferry Company's lines to Brooklyn, still all the serious causes of complaint which have been urged against them are admitted. They may be briefly summed up:-The boats were found by the committee deficient in the means of saving life in case of accident; that assistance from other boats in such emergencies, occurring in foggy weather, is out of the question, and that the irregularity in starting the boats, and sometimes withdrawing them altogether, is a matter of such inconvenience to the public that the committee are forced to condemn it. With regard to the other ferries the report is less delicate. The Hoboken ferry is prenounced in a shocking condition, with hardly a spark of saving grace about it. The Weehawken establishment is declared disgraceful n point of cleanliness and the c sengers. The lines to Williamsburg are reported to be conducted with entire disregard to the convenience of the public. Altogether the report lays heavy hands upon the general management of all the New York ferries, and bears out in a great measure the numerous complaints which have been made against them, although it does not appear that during their investigations people took much trouble to furnish them with evidence, while at the same time it is known that the Union Ferry Company took especial care of the comforts of the committee, and treated them with particular distinction during their short sojourn Brooklyn. It is said that they were well supplied with information from the company standpoint, and equally well supplied with the good things of this life from the company's Mathoria larder

The committee say that they are not prepared to introduce a bill which will be sufficient in its provisions to regulate the ferries; but they recommend a measure by which these monopolies should be placed under the control of the Metropolitan Police and a ferry superintendent. This may be an improvement upon no control at all, provided that the Police Board has not as much to de already as they can well attend to.

The Proposed Post Office Site. A committee of the Common Council are to

hold a meeting at the City Hall on Friday next to hear any objections that may be urged against the location of the Post Office at the lower end of the Park. The objections against this Honman scheme are plain enough to be seen without any unnecessary committees meetings. Any person who stands on the Astor House steps during the day and wit-nesses the crowding and jamming of vehicles of every description below Ann street, and the confusion, danger, delay and interruption of business consequent thereon, will need nothing but the evidence of his own eyes and his own common sense to convince him of the absurd and mischievous character of Mayor Hoffman's proposition. Business now suffere so materially from the present impassable condition of Broadway, below the Park, that the value of down town property is seriously affected. With the Post Office obstruction add to those that already exist It would be almost impossible to continue business below Fulton street. Mayor Hoffman's singular opposition to the opening of Ann street to the river, which would have divided the stream of travel and afforded substantial relief to Breadway, was bad enough, but his equally strange attempt to locate the Post Office at the end of the Park would be yet more destructive to the business of the lower part of the city. The members of the Common Council committee know all these facts well enough, and should not on the resolution to reconsider the proposed sale of the